## THERE'S FINE SPORT HERE.

A HUNTER'S PARADISE IN THE MEGANIIC CLUB'S PRESERVE.

It Covers 250 Square Miles and Includes Two Watersheds, Three Lakes, Twenty Ponds, and Six Rivers-Romantic History and Present Laws of the Lund,

Dr vis, Me., Jan. 28. When members of the Megantic Fish and Game Club become dead to the outside world, their haven of repose and recreation is away up here in the northwestern part of Maine. Their preserve begins twelve miles north of this village, and reaches over

Bishop, Arthur W. Robinson, the club's President, and other jolly huntemen who visit the wilds each year. Besides two or more women, on this march through the Megantic preserve there was a big Newfoundland dog belonging to Capt, Dearborn, afterward Gen. Dearborn. some of whose descendants now live in Brooklyn, N. Y. This faithful animal was the means of saving a life in a tip-over at Carritunk Falls, down the Kennebec, but hunger banished all kind remembrances in his behalf, and he was stewed and devoured a few miles down the

One of the favorite stories has to do with the quarrels of two trappers, which resulted in the murder of the Indian girl, Mary Marie, who



into the British Province of Quebec. It covers 250 square miles, and confines two watersheds, three lakes, twenty ponds, six rivers, eight streams, and more than half a dozen bogs. Besides the big club house on Spider Lake, there are a fish hatchery and twenty-nine camps and lean-tos.

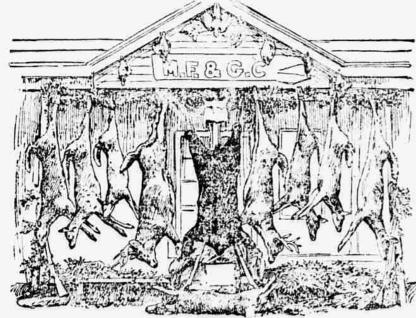
Too far away from the big waterways to warrant extensive lumbering, much of the wilderness in this paradise of the sportsman is made up of primeval forest. Mast pines, such as attracted the early Enclish adventurers who sought towering sticks for the royal navy, are still to be found on the heights; specimens of



A CAMP OWNED BY THE CLUB.

traps would result in his death. The bounty jumper was a coward, but all the same a revengeful in remote corners of the preserve, and the woods, from one confine to the other, are free from underbrush, so annoying to hunters in sections frequented by lumbermen.

The region of the upper Dead River and Chain of Ponds is full of whisperitgs of a pass, for it was by this route that the brave fellows who marched through to Quebee mere than 125 years ago made their way. It was just south of the preserve, at the falls near Flagstaff village, that Col. Riger Enos, with his timorous



division of Arnold's army, deserted his starying comrades and turned back. Relics or this hazardons expedition are found frequently in the form of gan barrels, bayonets, axes, bullets, and barries and some years ago an entire bateau was found on the old Arnold trail from the pend of the same name over the watershed to Seven-mile Stream-probably one of the half dozen or so carried overland by Morgan's men, as they were the only ones to save their beats from the swirls and tumbles of the rapids in the Kennebee and Dead rivers. There were



THE LOWER SPIDER RIVER.

deaths from starvation and exposure in the neighborhood of the present club house. Close to the upper end of Lake Megantic young Jeremiah Warner, or Watson, after being on short allowan o for some days, sat down late one November, ate all the food he had, and, in spite of the entreaties of his stout-hearted wite, who accompanied him, had down and died. the entreaties of his stout-hearted wife, who accompanied him, laid down and died.

The superstitious among the club members, when sold of his long suffering and lonely the delight of such story tellers as Dr. Heber

at Norridgewock, would become extinct.

This northwestern part of the State always has been celebrated for an abundance of game. The woods were alive with it when Arnold's army went through, and the only wonder is that, with birds and big game on every hand, there should have been so much suffering from hun-

ger. Moose and deer were seen in great numbers, but not one was killed on the trip. Several moose were shot at, but it is deubtful if the guns of that day had power enough to stop one of these tough-skinned animals, aithough the balls used averaged about forty-five to the nound. There was among the Pennsylvanians on that march a private named Wheeler, who occasionally knocked the head off a cuck with his good markmanship, but, aithough he had nore than one good shot at moose, he never succeeded in bringing one down.

I cars find this section of the State peculiarly attractive, and during the nine years life of the Megantic Club a great many have been killed. So much had been said among hunters and trappers about the good fishing and shooting of the upper bear five and Megantic aion, that the founders of the club is 1887 procursed two charters, one from Maine and the other from the Province of Quebec. The club was organized under the laws of Mathe. Its headquarters are in Reston. Arthur W. Robinson, an insurance man of that city, is the President, and Daua Chapman is Secretary and Treasurer. Decrease in membership was slow at first, but when the ploneer members in so fast that the limit of membership came it so fast that the limit of membership

Incomeson, an insurance man of that city, is the President, and Pana Chapman is Secretary and Treasure. Precesse in membership was show at first, but when the ploneer membership was reached two years ago. The limit was extended to accammodate a number on the writing list, and the new limit was touched again in 1905. There are now 300 sportsmen in the club, one-third being from New York State and city. Five nembers belong in Philadelphia, thirteen in Connecticat, and twelve in New Jersey. Mussichusetts has a very strong regresentation.

The big club house on Spider Lake is open the year round, and has all the conveniences of a modern hotel. Fevotecs of the rod and reel rush to it early, as soon as the ice leaves the lakes and points, to try for the big freckled aristocrats of the deep, cold pools, so that from list April until the first of January auglers and guiners are sure to be met with in the depths of those wilds. Last year the club hatched and liberated 40,000 trout and landlocked salimon, and a discovery was made at one of the lead liver dans which in uture will prevent the destroying of millions of snawn by the log drivers in the spring. Considerably more than 3,000 trout were caught in 1895, but only a few more than 1,000 were killed, the rest being returned to the water for inture sport. Fly fishing begins with the arrival of the carliest fishing is the best, as the black lies and mosquitors of late June and July make life almost intolerable. One of the strict rules of the club is that he member shall kill and sish unless he has good reason to believe they will be used as food, and no one is permitted to kill more than first mon as the controller and back has less than one joined in well as the order than first tout or iffeen black bases in one day. Trout less than six inches long, had betted samen less than one joined in well as food, and no one is permitted to the strict place of the club is that he member shall kill and sibil almost intolerable. One of these birds are tartified as not have been any

clay, creeping nearer and nearer at each visit. She watched him closely, but did not appear to be frightened.

One day he got near enough to touch her, but instead of flying away in alaem she only pouted her feathers and peckel at him. This was during the early days of the club. Such a thing could not be lone now. The birds have been shot at so much that they have grown shyer and are more cautious about showing themselves in the clearings near the camps.

For the future good of the club the killing of doe deer is discouraged. It is not prohibited, but there is little enthusiasm displayed when a hunter comes in with a hornless specimen. Eight moses were taken on the preserve in 1895, most of them by still hunting during the slight snow of late November. Twenty-seven caribon were shortly club members, but some of them were found in other regions than that within the club's prechets. One hundred and twenty-six deer were killed, and the outlook was never better for a tremendous increase in big game before the open season of next October. There is no snow in the woods, and the weather thus far has been remarkable for salubrity. Guides here agrees that the use of smokeless powder is responsible in a great measure for the treme six salughter he big game throughout the State last year, as the absence of smoke gives the hunter second and third chances to stop animals missed in the first trial.

HIS FIRST CLIENT.

He Proved to Be Profitable, but Not in the

Way the Young Lawyer Anticipated.

From the Cincinnuit Times Star.

"My first client came to me on New Year's Day, and, by the way, he was the queerest one lever had," said the old lawyer. I had opened up an office before New Year's after I had been admitted to practice, but clients were not plentiful in those days, and but for a few dollars I had saved I would have had to borrow or else go to the poorhouse. I sai in my office on New Year's morning, having resisted an invitation of several joily young fellow attorneys to go out calling. Studently the door opened and in walked an old white-baired man, who, but for his selemin cast of countenance, might have passed for a second Santa claus. A light snow was falling, and as he shook the fleery flakes from his clothes, he said, 'Wet day, Sir?' I saw a possible client, and in my snavest tone assured him that I agreed with him.

my variety and now enviscement man, we may be asset for a second search as less. A light man passed for a second series as less. A light man of passed for a second series and may water to me second and a second series and may water to me second and a light man of the passed of the

## ERRORS IN BANK NOTES.

WRONG STATE SEALS PRINTED ON NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

dome of the Coats of Arms Parely Imaginary-Liberties Taken with Others-The Blunders Made When the National Bank System Was Started and Discovered Only Now-The Treasury Making New Scale.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-Billions of national bank notes have been put in circulation since the establishment of the system of national banks. It has now been discovered that mil-Just how many of the imperfect notes have been made in thirty years which should never have been allowed to leave the bureau, cannot be estimated, since the work on the corrections will require an of two years more for its completion. It has been the custom to engrave on right hand is the coat of arms of the United States, and on the left that of the State in which the bank issning the notes is located. In the case of a Territory, the United States seal is supposed to be repeated at the left. The coat of arms of twenty-two of the States which have been used in printing bank notes have al-ready been found to be wrong. In many cases the coat of arms used has never been adopted by the State. In other cases the coat of arms of national bank notes was commenced, in 1863 and 1864. In these cases the United States have never used the new scals as legally adopt ed by the States in question. In still other cases the most glaring differences exist. Haif of the real coat of arms may be used and the rest left out. Even the coat of arms of the great banking State that contains the floan-



ARMS OF NEW YORK. INCOPRECT. CORRECT.

cial heart of the United States is wrong. Not a single one of the national bank notes of New York banks is correctly engraved.

lished over thirty years ago, and the only ex-planation of the long existence of these errors s the indifference heretofore of the Treasury Department. Since the attention of Comptroller Eckels has been brought to the matter, he and Claude Johnson, chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, have been doing all in their power to facilitate and hasten the making of correct plates. As fast as possible new coats of arms are being engraved for all the national bank notes where the State coat of arms has been discovered to be wrong. All of the States have not yet been investigated, but it has been ascertained already that errors have been made in half of them. Among the States whose coats of arms have been printed erroneously are Nebraska with 127 national banks. District of Columbia with 13, North Carolina with 26, Wyoming with 12, Iowa with 160, Ver-mont with 49, Delaware with 18, Ohio with 245, Utah with 11, California with 34, Arkansas with 8, Alabama with 27, New York with 333, South Dakota with 35, Wisconsin with 83, Montana with 21, Tennessee with 49, Missouri with 71, and Kansas with 125.

The teliousness of the work can be under-st oil when it is known that though the bu-The techousness of the work can be underst of when it is known that though the burreau has been two years at it, only six new seals have been made, one of which, that of Utah, may have to be made over, as the new State may change the coat of arms used by the Territory. The work of investigating the accurracy of the State seals is being done by Robert Stockwell. Hatcher of Lafayette, Ind. Mr. Hatcher is a rare individual, as he is doing this work purely from patriotic motives. He has already been to considerable exnense, and has never received in return so much as a postage stamp from the Government, and doesn't expect to. He is now Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives, and is noted as the only residing man who ever held the office in Congress to read so that anybody could catch the title of a bill or know what was going on Mr. Hatcher happened to notice the Saus of the American Revolution, and belongs to an historic family of Indiana branch to the resident of the Indiana branch of the Saus of the American Revolution, and belongs to an historic family of Indiana.

Two years ago Mr. Hatcher happened to notice the Sause coat of arms on the reverse of a national bank note issued by a Haltimore hand. He was surprised to find that it did not currespond in any wax with the seal of the seal of the left, according to the act authorizing it, usest the correctness of Delaware's coat of arms of Lord Buitimore for two centuries and a haif. He wrote to the Secretary of State of Maryland, who realied promitty that the coat of arms of Lord Buitimore was, target the correctness of Delaware's coat of arms. This seems a trife, but the coay cannot stand with her head to the right and the bank the coat of arms of Lord Buitimore was, that the coat of arms of Lord Buitimore was, the coat o





currency instead of the legal scal, as required by the authoral bank note regulations.

Mr. Hatcher then took up the other State cours of arms. The facts concerning the scals have in many cases been discovered only after long research. In many cases even the Secretaries of State have been unable to find the enactments in regard to the State scals, and it has been necessary to call upon historical so cicities for assistance. In the case of Himols and Minnesota it is impossible to discover as yet that the scals as now need by the States have ever been legally adopted. After two months Mr. Hatcher was able to tell Comprovider Eckels that the scals as now need by the States have ever been legally adopted. After two months Mr. Hatcher was able to tell Comprovider Eckels that the scal of the State of North Carolina which is curracel upon rational bank notes of that State was abolished ten years ago. The present scal was authorized by the State Assembly in 1883, and in 1865 reacted abilitions. Mr. Eckels promotive gave the accessary orders for engraving a new scal, and by that time had become somewhat concerned about the line-curacies on the national lank notes.

"It is a matter of regret," he wrote to Mr. Hatcher, "that there is no regular channel through which this department can be kept informed of the particular changes in the scals of the States,"

Mr. Hatcher assured Mr. Eckels that be was willing to do all he could to put the Bureau of Engraving and Printing straight on State scals. Wyoming had just adopted a State scal, and Mr. Eckels ordered new dies for notes for banks of the States. This seal is interesting because woman's enfranchisement is the central idea. This the legal is the scals of the scale and Mr. Eckels ordered new dies for notes for banks of the State. This seal is interesting because woman's enfranchisement is the central idea. This the legal of properties of a woman, modelled after the statue of the Victory of the Louvre,' from whose wrists shall hand links of a hower chain and holding in her The national banking system was estab-

suggesting the political position of woman in this State."

Mr. Hatcher next reported a batch of five States whose seals differed greatly from the devices appearing on the currency. All the New England States were correct execut Vermont, and several even showed some attention, as in the case of Massachusetts, to be adderuies, although perspective was largely introduced. In heraldry there should be no perspective. Vermont's seal, Mr. Hatcher told the Comptroller, was out of feens generally on the bank notes. The cow, emblematic of Vermont's large dairy and live stock interests, was almost as big as the 'tall plue tree' which the statute authorizing the adoption of Vermont's coat of authorizing the adoption of Vermont's coat of arms expressly called for. The motto was cut



stead of the left, according to the act authorizing it, unset the correctness of Delaware's coat of arms. This seems a triffe, but the cow cannot stand with her head to the right and the bank note be engraved according to stigulations. Moreover, heraldry deesn't permit a low to stand with her head turned any way but to the left. The cow's head till be located properly as soon as the new seal is made and the stock of national bank notes already printed on one side is exhausted.

Ohio ought to be distinctly proud of itself. It has had at least three Secretaries of the Treasury and numerous officials connected with the currency of this nation. It claims Saimon P. Chase, father of the taitomal bank notes; John Sherman, one of the Republican authorities on everything periating to the issuing of currency, and other statesmen who think they are omniscent as regards bank notes. It is to be wondered at that none of them ever communicated to the Treasury Department the fact that the coat of arms used on the majorn amis currency of Ohio is a makeshift for the original scal, which has now been obsoicte for more than twenty-five years. The scal to be seen on every Ohio national bank note was abolished in 1868. Yet the Government is still printing from the plate containing it.

Just how it came about doesn't appear, but the coats of arms of that and lankon were used precisely like those on State national bank notes, all bough the custom was to repeat the coat of arms of the Taited States on the backs of Territorial national bank notes, all bough the custom was to repeat the coat of arms of the Regards of the Faither of the Regards of the Paited States on the backs of Territorial national bank notes are seed of the six which the faither were not much the coats of arms of the Territory.

On only two ords of arms were Roman numerals used. One of these was Utal's. The Roman figures were peculiarly consciences and their scal shows simply an ordinary round hive with bees about it. Naturally people are apt to suppose that the bees



ARMS OF WYOMING.

stance it has been found necessary to engrave a new seal. Mr. Johnson, the chief of the bureau, is very much interested in having all the corrections made under his rule, and the new coats of arms as engraved by Thomas F. Morris, after consultation with Mr. Hardner, are unusually landsome and without a deviation from the official scale of the States.

In the New York State seal until recently the figures of Justice and Liberty were placed on the wrong sides of the shield, which did not correspond with the shield in the official coat of arms. Moreover, the two figures were always shown standing on the notes, while they were usually sitting on the official scal. The New York State coat of arms has recently been permanently settled with the figures standing, after the design and description furnished by tieorge Howells. This description has been sently, for the first time since the national bank notes went into circulation, the coat of arms of

much like the true seal as A is like R. Tro
months after his first letter. Mr. Hatcher again
wrote a meck letter, asking Compited on District
et and the seal hat had never existed on District
et and had never existed on the had never existed on the had offered the chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to make the necessary
new dies for the District. He added:
have been changed as the result of your investigations, were engraved by the American
Hank Note Company in New York afty early
time it is impossible to trace the subject to determine from what source they obtained their
data from which the work was done
to find the case of a ran by the best of the company. He saws that when national bank
notes were first issued the engraving contonity
work. Anybody who could make a line was put
on the work of making the dies, and some of the
designs were taken from the dictionary.

Work of the could be the country of the district of the country of the country of the district of the country of the country of the district of the country of the cou

## Where Bob Stuart Picked Up Nuggets Whenever He Was in Want of Money,

From the Memphis Commercial Ameral. Louisiana Gold Mine of Arkansas has been the subject of much speculation and the object of a vast deal of vain search. It is supposed to exist somewhere within a score of miles of the city of Hot Springs. A mine now being operated at Bear City, in Montgomery county, sixteen miles west of Hot Springs, under the name of Lost Louislann, is not believed to be the original.
Pioneers in these valleys and of the country

between Hot Springs and the Choctaw counbetween Hot Springs and the Choctaw country try tell interacting stories of early days. Many years agone, in frontier times as early as 1804, bold adventurers from the province of southern Louisiana, travelled over this stretch of country in search of precious minerals. That they sacceeded in their quest is evident from the fact that they carried back with them to New Orlsans quantities of gold naggets. On their return trips to this part of the country these men were followed by others in whose breasts the sight of the gold excited cupfilly. Their route was up the Massissippi and the Washita (now the Ouachitar rivers to the post that is now the clue confluence of the Caddo. From this point they penetrated into the Caddo. From this point they penetrated into the Caddo country in the ranges drained by Polk Creek and Big Fork. In this wilderness the successful gold bunters becaused to clude the vigilance of those on their trail to the mine, and the place is supposed to be somewhere on or near Mill Creek. The gold hunters eventually disappeared, died perhaps, and the exact locality of the place from which the gold nuggets came was never revealed. Hence originated the name. "Loss Louisians," Lister, within the monory or real-seaved by an old frontiersman. He interest to be somewhere on or near Mill Creek. The gold hunters eventually disappeared, died perhaps, and the exact locality of the place from which the gold nuggets came was never revealed. Hence originated the name. "Loss Louisians," Lister, within the monory or real-seaved by an old frontiersman. He interest of the Ariolatic for days, and where he returned he would handle for days, and where he returned he would handle for days, and where he returned he would handle for days, and where he returned he would have the province of the place from the follows. The province of the place from which the gold that the place is supposed to be somewhere on our heart of the place is supposed to be somewhere on or near Mill Creek. The gold hunters eventually disappear for try tell interesting stories of early days. Many years agone, in frontier times as early as 1804. which the gold nuggets came was never revealed. Hence originated the name, "Lost Louisiana." Later, within the memory of people who yet live at Hot Springs, some time in the offices, the mine annears to have been rediscovered by an old frontiersman. He lived in a cabin in the ravine now familiarly known as lingsy Hollow, just east of the Arlington Hotel. This man's mane was Bob Stuart. Stuart was wont to disampear from his cabin and haunts for days, and when he returned he would bring with him buckskin sacts filled with nuggets of gold. These he carried to Little Rock and New Orleans and exchanged Cr coin. He seemed to have to appreciation of the value of money, and spent it havishly in drinking, gambling, and kindred amisements. He was rejuted a desperate mun. When he got back to his cabin home he usually had spent the entire fruits of his trip, and after recovery from his debatich would again disappear. Whither he never would disclose.

Surregultionsly he was trailed, and the route was over what is known as the Hot Springs

his debauch would again disappear. Whither he never would disclose.

Surreptitionsly he was trailed, and the route was over what is known as the Hot Springs and Itains Read, to Big Fork, then un Mine Creek to State House or Magazine Mountains, and upon an occasion, to Missouri Falls, in Pike county, but he managed to clude the sples upon his movements, and no one ever discovered where be obtained the gold nungets. There are nunerous caves in that country, few of which ever seem to have been explored, and the samposition is ventured that in one of these may yet again be discovered the "Lost Lousiana." Stuart seems to have been on friendly terms with John Peav of Little Rock and Feavierls that Stuart offered to take him to the place of gold anggets, but the latter was districtful and never would go with him. It is told that on his last trip, returning from New Orleans, Stuart again to a barroom braw, at Little Rock and killed a man. He was arrested and tried lie made a bargain with an attorney, whose name the writer does not know, that if the latter would clear him of the nurder he would share the secret of his hidden wealth with him as a reward. Stuart got drunk, was killed in a barroom light, and the secret died with him. The attorney came to Hot Springs, hoping to find some olic among Stuart's effects in his cabin by which to locate the lost mite. All that rewarded his diligent search was a small quantity of the gold hidden away in a buckskia sack.

Since then mining beoms have come and gone, but interest in the search for minerals has never quite died out. Large sums of money have been expended in post ecting and experimenting, and failure to develop the mineral resources is as ribed to mismanagement and ignorance. Some years ago dee Dunkin of Maylery Springs bearded a claim at Hear which he hanced the Lost Louisiana. A tree was genwing out of with appeared to be former diggings. There was an old Spanish raster there and evidences of gold. Gold was found diffused in the neck and soil, apparently in paying qua

"The children laughed Immensely, but not at the trick; they laughed at me. They had learned the trick; they laughed at me. They had learned the trick long before, as children learn all these amusements of children, by transmission from one to another along the line of children constantly growing up, just as they would transmit to children younger than themselves.

"Then I theight I'd show the trick to Mrs. Editops, and I went out note the disting room, where she was at work as usual, and I said; "Litzabeth, I want to show you sometimes." "And sitting down I piace dury fingers with the paper pasted on, one or each knee, fad throwing them up and bringing them back as I spoke I rejected again the familiar lines.

"Two little blacks risk stillne on will.

"Two little black brds string on a bill, one named Jack, the other named Jill. Fix away Jack, Fix away Jack, Come back Jack, Come back Jill.

"Laugh? Mrs. Billtops laughed heartier than I'd heard her for a mouth before; she laughed at me, and with me; in fact, we laughed together over it; and I thought I heard her sort o' singing when she went out into the kitchen after something; and I know that my clear smoked sweeter than usual."

CABLE MEN EXPERIMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT, CASHIER, AND EMPLOYEES OF 3D AT. CABLE ROAD FOLLOW THE LEAD OF THE POST OFFICE.

And Test Vine-Kolafra as a Means of Fortifying Themselves Against the Fatigue of Overwork.

Many tests have been made recently of a nonintoxicating stimulant and tonic made from the African sterculia nut, as a means of preventing and relieving weariness and a substitute for all

forms of alcoholic stimulants.

Col. John H. Robertson, superintendent of the 3d av. road, noting its use by the letter carriers and being himself an enthusiastic user of Vino-Kolafra, recently suggested a test among the gripmen and conductors upon the various cable roads of New York city.
"I am giad that the test of Vino-Kolafra has

proved so successful with our employees. I had faith in this aid to strength, and believed for many reasons that it would be an excellent substitute for the temporary stimulants men too often take, the after effect of which leaves them worse off than if they had never invoked their aid. Thave given Vino-Kolafra to my children, and it has done them a great deal of good; so you can see what I think of its harmlessness. As far as the men are concerned, it may be looked upon as almost a necessity. They have to do the hardest kind of work, are necessarily exposed, and in many cases voluntarily work over-

That Col. Robertson's idea was a happy one, was carried into execution, can be gathered from the interviews which have been secured from a few of the 3d av. men who have been using Vino-Kolafra. In their case, as in that of any other class of workers, the African tonicstimulant is fully equal to the problem of over-

any other class of workers, the African toniostimulant is fully equal to the problem of overcoming any faticue and maintaining the equilibrium of the nervous system.

Mr. William C. Hughes, cashier of the 3d avacable road, was also emphatic in his approval of Vino-Kolafra.

"I have tried it myrelf," said Mr. Hughes, and know that the effect is good. Of course, for our men who are doing the hardest kind of work it is almost a necessity. Few people realize what the 3d av. gripmen have to contend with. They are under considerable strain in controlling the car, they are necessarily exposed so that they can see clearly just what is ahead of them, and many of them, extra strong, naturally want to make more money, and do extra time. Vino-Kolafra is a non-intexicant, and at the same time prompt and immediate in giving strength, and is attended by no reaction or after habit, and is an ideal stimulant for all men who have to work hard for their living."

Michael S. Mitchell of 2,449 8th av. said:

"I know something about the Kolafra nut. as I have been in Africa. I have tried Vino-Kolafra, and find that it is an absolute fatigue killer. It makes me feel like a new man,"

William Byrnes of 618 East 16th st. said:

"I have given Vino-Kolafra a thorough test on long runs. There is no question about its value. I am going to use it right along."

John Bumett of Lexington av. and 129th st. said:

"Vino-Kolafra is very invigorating. It uns-

F. Murphy of Hariem Hotel, 115th st. and 3d. av., said:

"The effect is good. Vino-Kolafra downs fatigue. What more can I say? We are all going to use it, and this is all there is about it."

Travel on the Third avenue road is especially hard because of the enormous traffic, but the general opinion among the men was that all classes of labor would find the new tonic stimulant to be of great value in building up the system and assisting all working one of the latter Cartiers Division of the New York Post Office recommended a thorough test of the extract by the army of letter carriers for the New York Post Office recommended a thorough test of the extract by the army of letter carriers with his suggestion, doin M. Parsens, President of the Letter Carriers' Association, conducted tests which have been attended with the most satisfactory results." I have tried Vine-Kolafra, said Mr. Morgan, "and have found it to be undoubtedly a good thing. We leave letter carriers in the New York Post Office engaged in collection work who have to make eight trips a day, of sixty blocks per trip, or twenty-four miles daily. These carriers have more arduous work to do at the present time tran solders, and, therefore, Vino-Kolafra is just the thing for them. It is especially valuable for letter carriers with long routes, on account of its sustaining properties, but, of course, it is of value to all who do any hard work."

Johnson & Johnson of 92 William st., the manufacturing chemists, who have provided the united States tovernment with samples, have been paying special attention to their Vino-Kolafra, with a view of putting it in the hands of all who fight the battle of life.—Adr. effect s good Vine-Kolafra do

ONE YEAR OF UTOPIA.

Assets 4,000 Bushels of Potatoes, 14 Miles from a Market, at 10 Cents a Bushel.

Assets 4.000 Bushels of Potatocs, 14 Miles berry Spelling as a good of bunkils of Airce was growing out of what appeared to be former digitized. There was an old Spanish raster there and exidences of gold. Gold was found diffused in the necks and soil, asparently in paying quantities. There was an enthol for reducing it. Prof. Beam pretended to have a method for the wood that would be it, and he has been working for years at it. Becently he work to Colonia, where he is working the new essential to have a method that would be it, and he has been working for years at it. Becently he wont to Colonia, where he is working the new essential graph for dinner, was perfused on the working for years at it. Becently he works and soil, asparently in paying on the part of the model community in which colonerates.

IHE BLACKRIEDS.

Mr. Billiops Revives an Amusement of Youth with Jolly Results All 'Round.

"Struck by a recollection of childhood." said Mr. Billiops, "I pasted a scrap of rewspaper upon each of my forelinger nails and went into the parlor and called the younger children; I was going to show them something. Besting the two forelingers, one upon either kace, I told them to watch closely, and then I tried the familiar little trick of throwing the hands one after the other up to the shoulder and changing the mother where the before bringing them back, regarding meanwhile the old words:

"The children iaughed fumenessly, but not at the trick long before, as children from a bill, ing ramed dack, the close names hands and the part of the sound one to another along the line of children containing rowing my; insates they would trained in the pay. Then I thought I dishow the rick to Mrs. I'll brook it has been the first part of the sound one to another along the line of children containing rowing my; insates they would trained the paying from the soll words.

"The children iaughed fumenessly, but not at the trick long before, as children from a bill, to call the paying from the soll words and the paying from the soll word

BATH, N. Y., Feb. 1. In 1804 Eli and John F. White, fruit growers of Livingston county, had an offer of \$50,000 for the peach crop on their 335 acres. The offer was refused. They held out for \$75,000. The market changed so that they had to sell their crop for less than half the offer. Recently the larm itself was sold under foreclosure to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York for \$13,555. The price of lered for one year's crop would have paid for the farm and left the White brothers a hand-some little fortune besides.